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# THE DIAL

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Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY  
FRANCIS F. BROWNE. } Volume XXXIII.  
No. 385.

CHICAGO, JULY 1, 1902.

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## AS TO DRAMATIZATIONS.

In its etymological sense, dramatization is the process of making a drama out of any grist that comes to mill,—be it an original idea or a second-hand fiction, an actual incident, a poem, a name, or a theory. But recently the popular conception has reduced it from a generic to a specific term, and it is accepted to mean almost exclusively the process by which the story of a novel is recast into the form of a drama. In this sense it has displayed the fertility of alfalfa. Truthfully might the mer-

cenary dramatic epigrammatist exclaim, "Let me make the dramatizations for the stage, and I care not who makes its dramas."

The whole movement has been episodic and abnormal; it has been overdone, and has invited the inevitable reaction. Nevertheless, the dramatization will go on in the normal and rational manner which has always characterised the theatre. There was nothing essentially original behind the recent ascendancy of the dramatization idea. It was an accident of group movements.

Dramas which have been based on original fundamental ideas with purely imaginary groups of characters have rarely been in the majority. Literature has always been the storehouse of dramatic material, the reserve force of the dramatist. Nearly all of Shakespeare's plays are dramatizations, in part of novels and tales, and in part of history. The playwrights succeeding him nearly always drew on concrete historical material for the inspiration and form of their work. If dramatizations of novels were fewer in the eighteenth century than subsequently, it is in a measure because works of fiction were rarer; the printing-press had not developed its enormous potentiality. Novels and dramatizations have continually expressed their plenitude in their proportions.

From the earliest decade of the nineteenth century the dramatic hack laid violent hands on the library. Scott was a ready victim. Nearly every one of his novels transmigrated to the stage, each multiplying itself into from two to six or more versions. Thackeray's characters were less readily appropriated; but Becky Sharp, the Warrington boys, Henry and Beatrice, were early paraded before the footlights,—seldom successfully, because the subtleties and literalism of Thackeray offered no purchase for the attack of the opportunist. Dickens has, from the appearance of "Oliver Twist," been almost as familiar in the playhouse as in the library. The appearance of each of his works, and of Scott's, precipitated a scramble for dramatization beside which the phenomenon of the past eight years has not been comparable. Many of the stories appeared on the stage in dramatic form within two days after the books were published. In one in-

stance, Dickens found his story dramatized and acted before it had run its serial course in a periodical. The dramatist had invented an ending regardless of the novelist's intention. The theatres of New York played five different versions of "David Copperfield" the year of its appearance. Not so large a proportion of Bulwer Lytton's works as of Scott's and Dickens's have reached the stage; but such as have found their way thither have established an almost equal popularity and permanency. Dramatizations were made of a number of Cooper's tales, of two of Harriet Beecher Stowe's, one of Hawthorne's, two of Washington Irving's, and of several of Wilkie Collins's and Charles Reade's, all long before the present renaissance.

How are we to account for the inundation of dramatized novels which has recently swept the stage? There are several reasons which may have and no doubt did contribute to the fact, but none so much as that to be found in the literary movement of the period. With the recent flood of romance came the wake of dramatizations. At no other time have story writers appeared, saving Scott and Dickens, who displayed material so inviting and congenial to the playwright. They are writing stories of intrigue, of incident, and of action. Commercialism has played its part. When the publishers herald the declaration that five hundred thousand copies of a certain book have been sold, it requires no originalist to foresee a ready-made trade-mark, a fertilized interest for a dramatization of that story. This much of the sin is on the soul of the perpetrator of that soul-less schedule of "best selling books."

Though many sins have been committed in the name of this worthy process, it is a little-appreciated fact that many of the most popular and enduring of modern plays — not the best, mark you — are dramatizations. When it is recalled that the perennial "East Lynne," "Rip Van Winkle," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Camille," and "Monte Cristo," to name only five, are in each instance the reconstruction of a novel, the group suggests that only dramatizations have perpetuity.

Dramatizations have revealed terrible and wonderful possibilities. The amateur unskilled in the technique of playmaking often displays a naïve surprise at the achievements thereof. Before Mr. Booth Tarkington demonstrated the practicability of the experiment, many people expressed wonderment that Mr. Richard Mansfield was to secure a long play from the

brief "Monsieur Beaucaire." The experienced and successful workman uses only the theme of a story, and thereon he embroiders. "Rip Van Winkle" is the dramatization of a short story; so is "The Cricket on the Hearth." Most of the tangent Shakespearian inspiration was the mere pulse of the resultant plays. As a record of curiosity, it may be recalled that "The Heart of Maryland" was a dramatization of "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night"; and "Shenandoah" bore the same relation to "Sheridan's Ride." Sherlock Holmes is the dramatization of a character, not of any one of Dr. Doyle's stories.

PAUL WILSTACH.

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### The New Books.

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#### SIR WALTER BESANT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.\*

Walter Besant was so accomplished a storyteller that he could not fail to relate the story of his own life in an attractive way, and his Autobiography, which has just been published under the editorial care of Dr. S. Squire Sprigge, is a volume of much value and a notable addition to a branch of literature in which our own language is richer than any other. It would be interesting to inquire just why it is that biography (including autobiography) occupies so large a place, relatively, in English literature. Other nations have biographies of their greater men, as a matter of course; but other nations do not, as a rule, make so many of their lesser men the subjects of substantial volumes. We seem in this respect to have learned a lesson that has escaped Frenchmen and Germans, — the lesson that a man's life is the most interesting thing in the world, and that the interest of the life is by no means strictly proportional to the importance of his achievement. If he has done enough to make his name reasonably familiar to a wide circle of readers, and a competent artist in biography is at hand, no other justification is needed for recounting his career. Even our fiction assumes more frequently, we should fancy, than the fiction of other peoples, the form of biography; and every reader can recall many a novel which is really nothing more than the story of a single life as imagined by the writer. Without attempting to discuss this question in any detail, it may perhaps be set down safely enough, as a

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\*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SIR WALTER BESANT. With portrait. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

general formula, that the English is the most individual of modern races, and that consequently the individual English reader takes a peculiar satisfaction in learning how other individuals, real or imagined, have dealt with the problems that beset every human existence.

The life of a professional man of letters is apt to be barren of external incident or dramatic setting, leaving the man who undertakes to write it little recourse save to the inner experience of the subject as revealed in books, journals, correspondence, and familiar intercourse. It is, on the whole, best that such a life should take the form of autobiography, for who but the man who has himself lived it could adequately portray the succession of moods and intellectual states which has made up its substance. So we are glad that "Sir Walter the Second" has told us his own life-story, instead of leaving the task to some pious friend, although another hand might have made a good deal out of it, in view of the varied activities that engrossed Sir Walter's busy and useful years. His Mauritius experiences, his work for the Palestine Exploration Fund, his militant efforts in behalf of the profession of authorship, his extensive labors in the field of London history, and his long career of beneficent philanthropic endeavor, would provide enough material for an interesting book, even if there were no novels to write about. Indeed, Sir Walter was so much more than a novelist, so much more than a mere man of letters, that the story of his books would deal with only a single aspect of a remarkably rich and many-sided career. It is true that his books were what chiefly made him widely famous, creating the demand which made a biography possible, but the writing of novels, although doubtless a delight to him, was regarded as a kind of journeyman work, to be conscientiously performed to the best of his abilities, but not to be compared in real importance to the work of bestowing added dignity upon the literary profession, or of founding a People's Palace, or of projecting an Atlantic Union that should bind more closely than ever before the branches of the English-speaking people. These were the real objects of Sir Walter's life, and to them novel-writing was ancillary or incidental.

The Autobiography was left by Sir Walter in an uncompleted state, or at least an unrevised one, and his editor, explaining the author's methods of work, indicates certain respects in which he thinks the book might have been

modified, had Sir Walter himself seen it through the press. We are not quite sure that we agree with the editor in his assumption that the writer would have been less outspoken upon certain subjects had he lived to revise his first draft. He would not wantonly have given offense to any soul alive, but his early experience in religious matters was such that he thought plain speaking needful, and he did not conceal his abhorrence of the religious view that substitutes ceremonial for worship, or of the view that there is something sinful in the enjoyment of life and letting every human faculty have full play. Sir Walter was ever a hater of shams, and he had no lack of courage when it was a question of exposing hypocrisy and pleading for a rational form of religious observance. It is only a hopelessly bigoted soul that could take offence at such a passage as the following, which voices the honest indignation of a generous spirit at the perversion of the spirit of Christianity:

"When I consider the extent of the Calvinistic teaching; its dreadful narrowness; the truly heartless and pitiless way in which those solemn faces above the wobbling Geneva bands spoke of the small number of the Elect and the certainty of endless torment for the multitude—the whole illustrating the ineffable Love of God—I am amazed that people were as cheerful as they were. I suppose that people were accustomed to this kind of talk; there was no question of rebellion; nobody dared to doubt or disbelieve; only, you see, the doctrine if realised would have made life intolerable; the human affections only the source and spring of agony; religion a selfish, individual, doubtful hope; the closing years of old age a horrible anticipation of what was to follow. Therefore the thing was put away in silence; it was brought out in two sermons every week; it was regarded as a theological exercise in which the congregation could admire the intellectual subtleties by which every gracious word of Christ was, by some distortion of half a verse from Paul, turned into the exact opposite of what it meant."

In spite of his manifest unfitness for the ecclesiastical life, Besant was on the point of taking orders at the close of his university period. He loathed the idea, but it seemed the only course open to him. Returning from a vacation walking tour in the Tyrol, where Calverley had been one of his companions, he was met by the direct question as to when he wished to be ordained.

"By this time I had passed the voluntary theological examination at Cambridge, and had nothing more to do except to pass the Bishop's examination. I put myself in communication with the Bishop's secretary, and with great depression of spirits prepared myself for perjury, because by this time I understood that the white tie would choke me. Then I heard that there were rumors among the governors. Somebody said that he feared—he was told—it was rumored—that I was not sound on the Atonement. And day by day the truth



was borne in upon me that I was not called and chosen for the office of deacon in the Church of England. Christmas came. I was to be ordained in the Spring; the Bishop had my name; my credentials had been sent to him. And then — oh! happiness! a door of release was thrown open. My friend Ebdon, then a junior in the Colonial Office, came to see me. In his hand, so to speak, he held two colonial professorships. It seemed not improbable that I might have either of them if I chose. Then I should not have to take orders; then I should see something more of the world; then I should travel across the ocean. If I chose? Of course I chose. I jumped at the chance. I sent in my name. I was appointed. My choice was for the Mauritius, because the other place was in South Africa, and I don't like snakes. So when I returned to Leamington it was to give in my resignation in three months, with the joy of feeling that I need not trouble the Bishop of Worcester — to whom I forgot to send an excuse — and that no one thenceforward would so much as ask whether I was sound on the Atonement."

Thus did Besant reach the critical point in his career, and thus was the course of his future determined. He did not know — few of us do know at such times — how momentous was the decision thus taken. It was only in after years, looking back to his early manhood, that he could realize all that it meant.

"Though I could not suspect the fact, I was about to equip myself — with travel, with the society of all kinds of men, with the acquisition of things practical — for the real solid work of my life, which has been the observation of men and women, and the telling of stories about them."

The Mauritius appointment was as professor of mathematics; the engagement lasted for six years, when Besant returned to England, at the age of thirty-one. He had been making special studies in French literature, and his next piece of work was to put together the essays that made up his book on "Early French Poetry." The publication of this book gave him literary standing, and his pen was engaged by various editors from this time on. The year of its publication also brought him a piece of good luck in his appointment to the post of paid secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund. For eighteen years he occupied this post, which gave him a modest but sure income, and left him much time for literary work. During this time he was connected officially with two matters that made much stir in the learned world. One was the discovery of the Moabite Stone, the other was the Deuteronomy forgery of Shapira. His friendship with E. H. Palmer naturally belongs to this part of his life, a friendship which resulted, after Palmer's dramatic taking-off, in one of the most charming biographies in our language.

Besant's first attempt at novel-writing dates

from the Mauritius years, and this is the author's humorous account of the venture:

"I also wrote a novel. It was a long novel, intended for the then orthodox three volumes. I wrote it with great enjoyment, and I persuaded myself that it was good. Finally I sent it to England and had it submitted to a publisher. His verdict was in plain language — 'Won't do, but has promise.' When I got home I received back the MS., and I agreed with the verdict; it was a happy thing for me that the MS. was not published. The papers lay in my chamber for a long time afterwards in a corner covered with dust. They got upon my nerves. I used to see a goblin sitting on the pile; an amorphous goblin, with tearful eyes, big head, shapeless body, long arms and short legs. He would wag his head mournfully. 'Don't make another like me,' he said. 'Not like me. I could n't bear to meet another like me.' At last I plucked up courage and burned the whole pile. Then my goblin vanished and I saw him no more. I expected him some time after, if only to thank me for not making another like him. But he came not, and I have often wondered whether that goblin went for rest and consolation."

Early in Besant's career as a novelist he formed his famous partnership with James Rice, which lasted for ten years, and resulted in as many novels of dual authorship. Of these novels, "The Chaplain of the Fleet" is the one that he liked best. Of the novels which Besant wrote independently, after the death of his collaborator, he singles out "Dorothy Foster" as the best, "The Fourth Generation" as the most serious, and "Children of Gibeon" as the most truthful. Altogether, he produced eighteen novels in the years between 1882 and 1900. They made him many friends and many enemies. Looking back upon the whole series, he gives us this manly and moving statement of his attitude toward life and the world of men:

"I think, my work has never yet been gloomy. Thank Heaven! I have had less during my life, so far, to make me gloomy in the sixties than falls to the lot of many men in the thirties. Let me, in what remains of life, preserve cheerfulness, if only the cheerfulness of common gratitude. No one ought to acknowledge more profoundly than myself the happiness that has been bestowed upon me; the domestic peace; the freedom from pecuniary troubles; literary success in a measure un hoped-for; a name known all over the English-speaking world; and circles of friends. And with them a whole army of enemies — exactly such enemies as one, at the outset, would desire above all things to make; the spiritualistic fraud with his lying pretensions and his revelations revealing nothing from the other world; the sickly sentimentalist blubbering over the righteous punishment of the sturdy rogue; and the shrieking sisterhood. They are all my enemies, and if, at the beginning of life, I had been asked what enemies I would make — could I have made a better choice?"

□ In this *nunc dimittis* strain the whole nature



of the man is revealed — its cheerful temper, its robust optimism, its honest hatred of pretense, and its broad humanity. Those who enjoyed the honor of Sir Walter's friendship know that these words are the true index of his strong and lovable character, and seem to hear the living voice once more speaking to them from these pages. And now that "he hath attained this also, to be at rest," the memory of his sincere and helpful life comes back to us as an inspiration, and makes us delight in the heritage of forthright manliness that he has left us for an example.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

#### THE LATEST AND LAST OF MR. SPENCER'S WRITINGS.\*

Feelings of the most opposite nature remain after the reading of Mr. Herbert Spencer's volume of "Facts and Comments": thankfulness that he has been spared so long, sorrow that he is to write no more. The little preface sets forth the reasons for the book. "During the years spent in writing various systematic works," he says, "there have from time to time arisen ideas not fitted for incorporation in them." These ideas form the bulk of the book, though there is an occasional addendum to the "Synthetic Philosophy" also included. "Possibly to a second edition I shall make some small additions," he concludes, "but, be this as it may, the volume herewith issued I can say with certainty will be my last." And a fitting end it makes to a great work greatly conceived and greatly done.

There are thirty-nine brief essays in "Facts and Comments," — much briefer, on an average, than the papers included in the earlier volumes like "Illustrations of Universal Progress" and "Essays, Moral, Political, and Æsthetic." The widest range is given, making the work in general effect a sort of exalted scrap-book. The volume of "Various Fragments" is also suggested by the treatment accorded the topics here. The commercial world, imperialism vs. righteousness, music and literature, art in general, education, linguistics, psychology, meteorology, gymnastics and hygiene, the science of history, religion in the broad and undogmatic sense, personal reminiscence, and much more of a similar nature, will indicate the philosopher's scope.

\*FACTS AND COMMENTS. By Herbert Spencer. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

To say that everything included falls within Huxley's admirable definition of science as "organized common-sense" is to be expected. Many of the statements come home with the force of truisms, yet not one is to be passed lightly by. Who can deny, for example, the crying need for such thought as this?

"I detest that conception of social progress which presents as its aim, increase of population, growth of wealth, spread of commerce. In the politico-economic ideal of human existence there is contemplated quantity only and not quality. Instead of an immense amount of life of low type I would far sooner see half the amount of life of high type. A prosperity which is exhibited in Board-of-Trade tables, year by year increasing their totals, is to a large extent not a prosperity, but an adversity. Increase in the swarms of people whose existence is subordinated to material development is rather to be lamented than to be rejoiced over."

This same thought is expanded in another direction in the article on "State Education." As an evolutionist, Mr. Spencer regards the imposition of the book learning of the common schools, — "education artificially pressed forward," in his apt phrase, — upon the lower classes of Great Britain, as revolutionary and causative of great and untoward disturbances in the social state. From the ability to read being fostered when the ability to think is still undeveloped, he argues the growth of imperialism, the rise and masterfulness of "yellow journalism," and a number of other evil things. So far as he deals with the sort of education given commonly in state-supported schools, he seems to be at one here with Dr. John Dewey and Miss Jane Addams, who, however, express themselves as holding that the evils complained of grow out of mistakes in the school curricula rather than in education itself. Mr. Walter H. Page, in a lately published volume, seeks to identify training and education; and it is here that the fault probably lies and the remedy is to be found. Too much book learning and too little training are doubtless at the bottom of the trouble, and the disposition of the British as well as the American people to wander away from paths of common-sense in politics may better be laid to lack of training — i. e., to improper education — rather than to education as such.

There are two interesting chapters on "Style," extensions of the well-known essay of Mr. Spencer's youth. The first of the two is given up to criticism of the phrasing of certain extracts from the stylists, Matthew Arnold and Francis Palgrave among them, in disproof of "the current belief that a good style implies

linguistic culture — implies classical education and study of the best models," and counter-proof that "the great mass of those who have had the discipline of a university do not write well." The second of these chapters is a sort of criticism of the author's own essay of an earlier day, in which he openly confesses that he has not followed his own precepts, and finds his writings obnoxious to his own strictures. He says in this connection:

"From moment to moment such words and forms of expression as habit had made natural to me were used without thought of their conformity or nonconformity to the principles I had espoused. Occasionally, indeed, when revising a manuscript or a proof, one of these principles has been recalled and has dictated the substitution of a word, or the search for a brief phrase to replace a long one. But the effect has been extremely small. The general traits of my style have remained unchanged, notwithstanding my wish to change some of them. There is a substantial truth in the French saying. Varying it somewhat, we may say: Style is organic. Doubtless organization may be modified, but the function, like the structure, retains its fundamental characters."

Another interesting question, and one of more importance to contemporaneous literature than is at first apparent, is discussed thus:

"Up to 1860 my books and review articles were written. Since then they have all been dictated. There is a prevailing belief that dictation is apt to cause diffuseness, and I think the belief is well founded. It was once remarked to me by two good judges — the Lewises — that the style of *Social Statics* is better than the style of my later works, and, assuming this opinion to be true, the contrast may, I think, be ascribed to the deteriorating effect of dictation. A recent experience strengthens me in this conclusion. When finally revising *First Principles*, which was dictated, the cutting out of superfluous words, clauses, sentences, and sometimes paragraphs, had the effect of abridging the work by fifty pages — about one-tenth."

One of the most interesting papers in the book is that on "Feeling *versus* Intellect." Beginning with an anecdote of Professor Huxley concerning the unexpectedly large brain of the porpoise, Mr. Spencer goes on to show that this brain capacity, "seemingly out of all relation to the creature's needs," is due to the unusual amount of feeling which it manifests, and then goes on to discuss a popular and egregious error.

"There has grown up universally an identification of mind with intelligence. Partly because the guidance of our actions by thought is so conspicuous, and partly because speech, which occupies so large a space in our lives, is a vehicle that makes thought predominant to ourselves and others, we are led to suppose that the thought element of mind is its chief element; an element often excluding from recognition every other. Consequently, when it is said that the brain is the organ of the mind, it is assumed that the brain is chiefly if not wholly the organ of the intellect.

"The error is an enormous one. The chief component of mind is feeling. To see this it is necessary to get rid of the wrong connotations which the word mind has acquired, and to use instead its equivalent — consciousness. Mind properly interpreted is coextensive with consciousness; all parts of consciousness are parts of mind. Sensations and emotions are parts of consciousness, and so far from being its minor components they are its major components."

Here, perhaps, is to be found the reason for the decay of pure poetry — which is primarily feeling — in popular estimation, and the substitution for it of didactic verse among many persons whose intellect has been developed at the expense of their emotions. But this is as nothing compared to the further effects of doctrine, as eloquently set forth by Mr. Spencer in the following paragraph:

"An over-valuation of teaching is necessarily a concomitant of this erroneous interpretation of mind. Everywhere the cry is — Educate, educate, educate! Everywhere the belief is that by such culture as schools furnish, children, and therefore adults, can be moulded into the desired shapes. It is assumed that when men are taught what is right, they will do what is right — that a proposition intellectually accepted will be morally operative. And yet this conviction, contradicted by every-day experience, is at variance with an every-day axiom — the axiom that each faculty is strengthened by exercise of it — intellectual power by intellectual action, and moral power by moral action. The current notion is that these causes and effects can be transposed — that assent to an injunction will be followed by exercise of the correlative feeling. . . . It seems, however, that this unlimited faith in teaching is not to be changed by facts. Though in presence of multitudinous schools, high and low, we have the rowdies and Hooligans, the savage disturbers of meetings, the adulterators of food, the givers of bribes and receivers of corrupt commissions, the fraudulent solicitors, the bubble companies, yet the current belief continues unweakened; and recently in America an outcry respecting the yearly increase of crime was joined with an avowed determination not to draw any inferences adverse to their educational system. But the refusal to recognize the futility of mere instruction as a means to moralization is most strikingly shown by ignoring the conspicuous fact that after two thousand years of Christian exhortations, uttered by a hundred thousand priests throughout Europe, pagan ideas and sentiments remain rampant, from emperors down to tramps. Principles admitted in theory are scorned in practice. Forgiveness is voted dishonorable. An insult must be wiped out by blood: the obligation being so peremptory that an officer is expelled from the army for even daring to question it. And in international affairs the sacred duty of revenge, supreme with the savage, is supreme also with the so-called civilized."

If space availed, it would be worth while showing the amplification of this last idea in the treatment of such cries as that attributed to Stephen Decatur, Jr., "My country, right or wrong!" It would certainly be profitable to show the connection noted in the title of the

paper on "Imperialism and Slavery." In other fields, the general disregard of the part played by the individual in the development of world-resources by socialists and collectivists generally deserves consideration. And so does the general conclusion arrived at in respect of art, that its function as an amusement is sufficient justification for its existence.

Generally speaking, the book shows the same openness and receptivity to new impressions that have been so marked a part of Mr. Spencer's mental equipment throughout his career as a philosopher, and with this a development of feeling for right and a refusal to be governed by opportunity rather than principle as welcome as they are rare.

WALLACE RICE.

#### A SHORT HISTORY OF GERMANY.\*

In 1894, when Mr. Ernest F. Henderson wrote the preface to his "History of Germany in the Middle Ages," he appended a note to the effect that he intended that volume "to be the precursor of two others covering the whole of German history." That intention is now realized, and the two handsome volumes of Mr. Henderson's "Short History of Germany" are before us.

In his preface, the author questions whether the usual choice "of the history of France as a guiding thread through the intricacies of general European history" is justifiable. In the mediæval period, he argues, the Empire and the Papacy were the great factors; while the larger interests in modern times were the Reformation and the Thirty Years' War, the men whose work has proved permanent were Frederick the Great and William I. It is therefore a fair inference that he offers his treatment of German history as furnishing this labyrinthine clue, which every student certainly needs; and from this point of view a few words are in order.

First, as to the general plan. Apparently, since the earlier work extended to the end of the great inter-regnum, the new history gives only a rapid survey of that period, devoting to it only a hundred and twenty pages, while the remainder of the first volume—some three hundred and seventy pages—brings the narrative down to the Peace of Westphalia. The second volume continues it to the close of the

Franco-Prussian War. Such a division, especially the extremely brief treatment of mediæval Germany, is not to be commended. It may have seemed unnecessary to Mr. Henderson to devote much space to ground covered more fully in his earlier volume; but as that work is not mentioned as introductory to this, he seems to have committed, in a different way, the error he urges against German writers of presupposing "more knowledge than is usually to be found in American readers." Due regard for symmetry might well have dictated a fuller treatment of the formation of German institutions; otherwise the title should have shown that the book dealt chiefly with modern times. So, too, a better sense of proportion would have forbidden so brief a mention of the attempts made under Maximilian to reform the constitution at the end of the fifteenth century, while the Landsknechts are described at some length. So important a fact as the introduction of the Roman law is simply touched upon; its far-reaching and permanent consequences are not emphasized as they deserve.

The first impression made by the book is, however, its readableness. Mr. Henderson's style is generally clear, although now and then ambiguous sentences or annoying mannerisms, especially in the use of pronouns, are to be noted. Thus, the sentence (Vol. II., p. 106), "It proved . . . a phantom that Frederick William was chasing; the last of the Pfalz-Neuburgers outlived himself, and his son," etc. The author intends to say that the King did not live to see the extinction of the male line in the house in question; though that is hardly made clear by his syntax. But such quibbles aside, it may be said that the interest of the book is extraordinarily well sustained. In the portrayal of single dramatic incidents, of remarkable scenes, the author is not only at his best, but shows real power. An excellent illustration of this is the account of the corpses displayed to Frederick William in his castle-yard after the barricade fights at Berlin in 1848.

But this very effort at striking description becomes at times a source of weakness, leading as it does to a collocation of facts, perfectly correct in themselves but easily suggesting an inaccurate or incorrect inference. Thus, the remains of the lake-dwellers and those at Hallstatt are spoken of as if they were the earliest sources of knowledge regarding the Germans. The probability is that in the latter case the remains are Celtic; while, as far as the former

\* A SHORT HISTORY OF GERMANY. By Ernest F. Henderson. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.



are concerned, lake-dwellings have been found in so many parts of Europe, as well as in aboriginal America, that no valid conclusions regarding distinctively German civilization can be drawn. But a more important case in point is found in the pages on Luther's disputation at Leipzig. Mr. Henderson relates how the great Reformer once came upon a book by Huss, and, slamming it to, thrust it away as a thing of evil; he follows this at once by the statement that Luther was now "forced to acknowledge . . . that many of these teachings were right christian and evangelical." Now both statements are true, but the natural inference that the two acts followed close upon each other is not correct. Luther had come gradually to see that he must admit that Huss was in many points right; he made, however, no sudden change of base. Instances of a similar nature might easily be multiplied; but the one is enough to suggest what seems perhaps the greatest defect in the work — the lack of careful analysis of causes and of characters. Individuals stand out in bold outline, but in a man like Luther the development of his opinions is a matter of the greatest importance. What we have is the distinctness of a "snapshot" rather than the life-like reality of a portrait which suggests the struggles that matured the man.

In another respect the book is distinctly disappointing, — in the little space devoted to the *Culturgeschichte* of the German people. The chapter on the Age of Chivalry, for example, contains an array of facts regarding the life of various classes; but the expression of that life in the great epics of the day is quite inadequately treated. Excepting a page or two in *Parzival*, the literature of the period is hardly mentioned. The *Nibelungenlied* is not named, nor are the great court epics and the *Minnesingers* discussed. More satisfactory are the pages on the intellectual conditions at the beginning of the Reformation, particularly the paragraphs on the "Letters of Obscure Men"; but the literary significance of Luther's translation of the Bible is only incidentally touched upon, and its national importance, in preserving a common idiom for north and south Germany, is entirely passed over. So, too, even the names of Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller do not occur in the index to the second volume. It would seem, indeed, that the title of the work ought to contain a qualifying adjective and read, "A Short Political History of Germany."

It was doubtless not intended by the author,

but to some, at least, of the newspaper paragraphers, the title of the book has suggested a comparison with Green's "Short History of the English People." Such a comparison is unfortunate, for it only tends to emphasize "what might have been." The student who gets his introduction to English history from Green may need to supplement his knowledge with a summary of political events, but he gets a grasp of the fundamental causes, a clear picture of the growth of a mighty nation, a broad background for understanding its national life as expressed in English literature of the past and present. All this is lacking in Mr. Henderson's book. He gives the political outline, the facts as they are stated and accepted by the most scholarly modern authorities. What he does not give us is the growth of individuals, the development of society with all its shifting and changing elements which give to each age its peculiar character. But of historians like Green there have been few; nor does the training of German universities contribute largely to their making. Mr. Henderson has, however, given us an excellent, readable, and trustworthy account of the course of political events in Germany, — the best in the English language, and one that deserves and will have a place in every library and on the shelves of every student who is interested in the story of the Fatherland.

LEWIS A. RHOADES.

#### THE BASIS OF SOCIAL RELATIONS.\*

It is pleasing to note the increasing interest in anthropological study in America, where the subject is rapidly taking its place in the universities as an independent scientific branch. The persistent and valuable work of the Bureau of Ethnology furnishes a foundation for this, and gives inspiration to instructors and investigators. America is the true home of the science of Ethnology, an important branch of anthropological study. It is naturally to be expected, therefore, that our universities and colleges should include this subject in their curricula, not only as an independent culture study but also as a necessary support to more widely extended studies in Sociology.

The well-known contributions to Anthropology made by the late Dr. Daniel G. Brinton have received another addition in this

\*THE BASIS OF SOCIAL RELATIONS. A Study in Ethnic Psychology. By Daniel G. Brinton. Edited by Livingston Farrand. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.



recent posthumous work on "The Basis of Social Relations." Dr. Brinton's services to the science of Anthropology need no commendation. The present work, however, does not show him at his best. The book contains many interesting chapters more or less disconnected, as if it were the first draft of the book, or at least as if the work had not yet received the finishing touches from the author's pen. While it contains much useful information, and is suggestive of many unique and striking characteristics of the nature of groups of individuals, it is somewhat wanting in unity and scientific poise.

Part I. treats of the cultural history of the ethnic mind, in which the author proceeds to urge the unity of the human mind and then to show that there is an ethnic mind to which the individual mind bears a specific relation. He demonstrates quite conclusively the universality of mental characteristics, and in the very interesting discussion following he seeks to show that there is a true ethnic mind, a transcendent *ego* beyond the individual and over which the individual has no control. In order to do this he has enlarged the conception of "ethnic," making it represent any group of people closely related by social environment, — which, from the standpoint of an anthropologist, is an unfair assumption. Race, from a scientific standpoint, certainly refers to permanent stock, and indeed is something more than consanguineal relations. Hence it is much more limited than common social relations. In other words, the author has substituted *socius* for *ethnos*, and has passed from the field of Anthropology into the field of pure Sociology. While he assumes that there is a distinct ethnic mind, he has not demonstrated that there is anything more than conscious thinking, feeling, and willing together of the so-called ethnic group. What he presents is interesting, but it is better presented by the sociologists through a study of the social mind; for, indeed, our author is forced to leave the ethnic basis for the social basis.

The chapter on the physiological variation in the ethnic mind is especially thoughtful and interesting, presenting as it does ideals or types, and the general conformity of the ethnic group to customs, habits, and thoughts. Also in the second part, which treats of the natural history of the ethnic mind, the chapters on social and geographical environment show the results of close observation. In the former the author holds with some force "that ethnic psychology,

the group-mind, is a product of social relations, a result of aggregation, and cannot be fully explained by the process of the individual mind. The resemblances between them are analogies, not homologies. They act and react on one another with a force of independent psychic entities." He endeavors to show the influence of the ethnic mind on the individual, "to bring it in *rapport* with itself, to make it conform to the mass, to expunge, in fact, all that is individual within it." But the argument is not conclusive, for the individual mind still maintains its independent activity, the source of the psychic forces of society.

While the book is valuable in its suggestiveness in many directions, its main thesis, which assumes the independence of the ethnic mind, is not conclusively proved; and if it is true that ethnic psychology has a place among the exact sciences, as the author claims, he has not demonstrated that fact by the book.

FRANK W. BLACKMAR.

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#### THE HISTORY AND MYSTERY OF LACE.\*

One of the most sumptuous books of the year is a new edition of Mrs. Bury Palliser's "History of Lace," enlarged and partly rewritten by M. Jourdain and Alice Dryden. By bringing the history up to date and correcting whatever errors modern research has discovered, the present editors have retained the encyclopædic character of the information; while by added illustrations, many of them full-page plates, they have lent the volume something of the value of a cabinet of old lace. Indeed, the lover of lace will derive from these marvellously delicate photographs a joy scarcely inferior to that called forth by real Brussels and Mechlin.

The vast mass of fact in the book is made available by a chapter-division according to countries, and a fairly orderly history in each chapter of the particular kind or kinds of lace which the country has produced from early times to the present day. The division according to reigns of the parts which deal with France and England, cuts across this main plan rather confusingly, but perhaps could not have been avoided. The most interesting chapters are those at the beginning, which trace the de-

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\* HISTORY OF LACE. By Mrs. Bury Palliser. Entirely revised, re-written, and enlarged, under the editorship of M. Jourdain and Alice Dryden. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

velopment of lace — as far as that development can be traced — from embroidery and cut-work; and those on Italy, Flanders, Alençon, and Argentan. The work is largely antiquarian, and the fulness of reference to wardrobe rolls, inventories, bills, orders, and letters, not to mention plays and poems, shows the spirit of research in its most strenuous mood. To the ordinary novice in lace, the technical part of the work is the least satisfactory; but if one comes to the end without being able always to tell bobbin-lace from point-lace, he should doubtless blame his own obtuseness, and not attribute lack of clearness to the authors. To the initiate, Mrs. Palliser's minute technical knowledge will be as inspiring as it has been in previous editions of her book.

For most readers, the greatest virtue of the book will be found in its incidents rather than its main purpose. The most un-laced critic will wonder after reading it, why he never before looked at the world from the lace point of view. Certainly toward individuals this point of view is most gracious. For example, Catherine de Medicis appears to unusual advantage teaching fine needlework to her daughters and to Mary of Scotland. Admiral Nelson takes on an unaccustomed charm of domesticity when we see him buying a lace shawl for his wife. And Browning's name has an added endearment when we know that he founded a school of lace-making for the peasant girls of Asolo. Some day a novelist will discover the possibilities of a lace background, and give us the romance of Barbara Uttman's introduction of lace-making into Germany, or of Gustaf Erikson's narrow escape from being betrayed by his lace collar.

Underneath these suggestions of romance are those of more serious import. An important chapter in the history of art might be written on the development of lace patterns from the geometric designs of Greek lace through the architectural period of Italian and French lace, and the incidental reign of the "frying-pan and turkey-tail patterns" in English Honiton, to the prevalence of designs from nature. Many chapters of political history are involved in the story of this most delicate of handicrafts, — the laying and removing of protective tariffs, the failing power of kings in lace night-caps to keep their subjects from wearing lace collars, and even the Revolution which followed the time when the daughter of Louis XV. spent £25,000 for the lace-trimmed linen of her trousseau. The church has had a large share in the story, having fostered and

in many cases inaugurated the craft, treasured its products when they were out of fashion, and also, alas! having often set the fashion of extravagant display. Even the Puritans have set their characteristic stamp on the industry, for it was a fair Puritan of whom Jasper Mayne wrote, in the days of King James, —

"She works religious petticoats; for flowers  
She'll make church histories."

The deepest industrial problems underlie the decay of lace-making, which took place in all countries at times varying from the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century. The revival in many places has also been due to industrial causes. We read that "Irish point owes its genesis to the failure of the potato crop in 1846," — an association of cause and effect which the ordinary philosopher would not have suspected. In many such times of distress, some philanthropist has searched out one or two old women who made lace in their youth, and persuaded them to teach younger fingers the half-forgotten stitches. There again is a field for romance. At present the problem in lace-making, as in all other handicrafts, is how to prevent the cheaper machine product from displacing the fabric of skill and delight.

Mrs. Palliser's book, which is primarily technical, touches these questions only incidentally. But that it does touch them, and always with the accurate prick of fact, gives it wider significance than it could otherwise have, and renders it pleasurable as well as illuminating to the general reader.

MAY ESTELLE COOK.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Irish lore  
and legend.*

Ireland has kitchen-middens, shell-mounds, and refuse-heaps, that have yielded invaluable prizes to the archaeologist. They are the monuments of tribes that occupied the island at an almost inconceivably remote period of time, — men of the Paleolithic or Older Stone Age, cannibals, ignorant of the art of pottery, and possibly ignorant of the use of fire. Yet they had some idea of a continued existence after death, which constitutes the norm of a religious faith. From this norm, more or less complex systems of religion were developed among the various races occupying the land in succession, — Formorians or Fomorians, Firbolgs, Danaans, Milesians and others, — none of them wholly exterminating the precedent races or obliterating the features of their religion. It was in the fifth century of our present era that Christianity was introduced

into the island by one of the three saints, traditions of whom have been worked by the monastic hagiologists into a strange *olla podrida*, or Irish stew, that serves as the biography of Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland. In his "Pagan Ireland, an Archaeological Sketch: a Handbook of Irish Pre-Christian Antiquities," Colonel W. G. Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A., gave us several years ago a graphic description of this religion. It was a religion full of superstitions. How could it have been otherwise? Colonel Wood-Martin now gives us a fuller knowledge of the same subject, in two sumptuous volumes on the "Traces of the Elder Faiths of Ireland" (Longmans), which he also calls "A Folklore Sketch" and a "Handbook of Irish Pre-Christian Traditions." In the former work he ransacked the kitchen-middens. In the more recent companion volumes he investigates the lore and legends and the superstitious practices of the Irish, with a view to a more perfect knowledge of their religion. His contention is that though Christianity is generally supposed to have annihilated heathenism in Ireland, "in reality it merely smoothed over and swallowed its victim, and the contour of its prey, as in the case of the boa-constrictor, can be distinctly traced under the glistening colours of its beautiful skin. Paganism still exists, it is merely inside instead of outside." And in support of this contention we have two octavo volumes aggregating more than 700 pages of text, comprising a most entertaining collection of superstitious practices, legends, traditions, and folk-lore. We have no fault whatever to find with the theory Colonel Wood-Martin seeks to maintain. But it is somewhat anachronistic in him to suppose that he is maintaining it in the face of what he is pleased to call "the theologians." The average theologian of the present day is no stickler for Archbishop Ussher's Chronology. He readily admits, and without fear of ecclesiastical censure, that the worship of the heathen was rendered to some object which symbolized a debased and unworthy conception of Deity, and that the same worship might laudably be rendered to the true God; and that many usages of heathen times have been adopted by the Church and endowed with Christian meaning. The modern "theologian" distinctly calls attention to the fact that the earliest Christian art was largely an adaptation of such heathen symbols as might be converted readily to the teaching of Christian truths. As with matters of public festivals and in the use of art, so with countless minor usages which had become a part of man's mental habit toward those mysterious questions as to man's existence which lay at the base of primitive religion. No country on the face of the earth is richer in legendary lore than Ireland. Some of it is, so far as is known, peculiar to the Irish people. Some of it is possessed in common with all Indo-European races. It has been preserved, in one form or another, by oral tradition among the unlettered, since long before the Christian era. And now that the science of folk-lore has advanced beyond its merely

antiquarian stage, and since its correlation to philology, archaeology, ethnology, and history are fully recognized, we may congratulate ourselves that all these traces of the Elder Faiths have been preserved in order that they may be studied and may tell us much more of the past than we should otherwise know. Christian teachers, no less than others, will acknowledge their indebtedness to the patient toil of Colonel Wood-Martin in collecting the vast material for his volumes, and presenting it with illustrations numbering more than 180, with a bibliography citing more than 900 titles, and with a helpful index to each volume.

*A history  
of modern  
English music.*

"English Music in the XIXth Century" (Dutton), by Mr. J. A. Fuller

Maitland, is the first of a series of volumes intended to give an account, as exhaustive as possible, of the progress of music and musical knowledge during the last century in such countries as England, France, Germany and Austria, Italy, the Slavonic lands, Scandinavia, and the United States. In the introduction of the initial volume, the editor voices the optimistic view that in England musical knowledge has increased so fast, and become so comparatively widespread, that the country bids fair to reoccupy that position which she has not held since the day of Purcell,—"for music is slowly but surely becoming again an integral part of the life of the people." With the single exception of the inordinate love of foreign as compared with English music, the general artistic atmosphere of the country was by no means a low one, and the reason that no great works were produced during the first half of the century must be sought elsewhere than in any public indifference to the art; however, it does not take a lengthy explanation to show the reader of the present day how complete in the earlier part of the century was the severance of the operative stage from anything that could make for the interests of English art in any form. In a chapter on church composers, Mr. Maitland points out that until quite late in the last century the music of the English Church was a thing by itself; the anthem was a form distinctly and characteristically English. "If the musical influence of the English Church is less than it was, the cause is to be found in the wider artistic views of the average musician, and it is probably an inevitable result of the Renaissance that the noble traditions of the past should seem to suffer." Yet, after all, is it not true that there would be a nearer approach to a reconciliation between conflicting interests if there was a closer sympathy between the standard of music within the church and that of educated society outside? Church music thrives best when it retains a conscious touch with the large musical movements of the world. Taking a prospective view, the author believes that the main evils of the country's musical life are threefold: first, the diffusion of public interests; second, the bane of professionalism; and third, the fungus of commercialism. And, as a



parting admonition, he expresses the belief that music in England is the only one of the arts that has a vivid life at the present moment; and it is for the English to set the example of appreciating native attainment, if that attainment is ever to enjoy, what English music has never yet obtained, the wide recognition of the rest of the world. On the whole, Mr. Maitland has skilfully drawn from a somewhat abundant material only that which can lend color and form to the characterization of his subject. The book is not a mere conglomeration of odds and ends, having no definite purpose in view, but a finely composed mosaic, each part being carefully fitted to its neighbor, and its separate value and identity made to subserve the general effect, tracing the history and progress of English music during the nineteenth century.

*Studies in  
Experimental  
Sociology.*

Sociologists have pointed out from time to time the necessity of collecting a large number of data, and of demonstrating from observation the principles involved. Too much of our sociology is merely the philosophy of society expounded in the class-room; good, wholesome culture-study it is, but not calculated to give definite character to the science. This must come from a careful scientific investigation of society as it is, rather than from a philosophy about society in the ideal. The recent work by Miss Frances Kellor on "Experimental Sociology" (Macmillan) is one of the boldest attempts of modern times to study abnormal society from an "experimental" standpoint, or, what would seem a more appropriate expression, from the standpoint of scientific investigation. This kind of investigation is in this domain the most difficult in the whole range of science. The chemist has control of the elements with which he works; the botanist can analyze the plant with little difficulty, destroying it if necessary; the zoologist may make the forms of animal life entirely subservient to science; but the sociologist must be dependent upon the whims of human beings or the caprices of society for his knowledge. He may watch and observe what individuals do in their social capacity, but he has no power to dissect society or force it through experiments, as the anatomist does the cat, the biologist the bacteria, the zoologist the frog, or the botanist the plant. Especially difficult is the study of the broken parcels or remnants of humanity, such as the delinquents or criminals, which Miss Kellor has had the courage to attempt. Lombroso, Corre, and others in Europe, have done much to throw light upon the subject of criminals, but no one in America has before attempted to systematically study female offenders. Miss Kellor has gone about from prison to prison, opening laboratories for the study of delinquents. While the results are not final,—for, indeed, the work is considered by the author as only a beginning,—it points the way to a system of thorough investigation. While there are many discouraging features in final conclusions, it must be remembered

that Lombroso, with his years of study, has finally been forced to renounce his favorite assumption that there is a universal criminal type distinguished from the non-criminal. Nevertheless, Lombroso's work is of incalculable value to humanity, and especially to the science of criminology. Probably, in a different way, Miss Kellor's work will prove of inestimable value to the study of social pathology. The book throws much light upon the penal system of the South, the causes of crime, and the increase of criminality among women. It points out the defects in penal and correctional systems, and suggests methods of preventing crime. It is a valuable contribution to sociological literature.

*Practical talks by  
an astronomer.*

Professor Jacoby's volume of "Practical Talks by an Astronomer" (Scribner) consists of a series of eighteen chatty essays on various astronomical topics of popular interest, appearing originally in periodicals. The subjects handled are such as "The Pole-star," "Galileo," "Photography in Astronomy," "The Heliometer," "The Moon Hoax," "The Sun's Destination," etc. Technicalities are eschewed, and matters difficult of explanation are handled in so deft a fashion that the reader is unconscious of mental strain. The information conveyed is up to date, and generally accurate. Occasionally there is a slight error which will scarcely escape the notice of a critical reader. For example, the first sentence on page 89 is erroneous through neglect of the effect of refraction. Again, on page 148 we read concerning unimpeded sea-waves that "they consist simply of particles of water moving straight up and down." On page 189, in line 6 from below, for "impossible" one should read "possible." Remembering the uncertainty of our knowledge as to the exact location of the sun's goal, one is rather astonished to read on pages 222-3 the following statement: "A tiny circle might be drawn on the sky, to which an astronomer might point his hand and say, 'Yonder little circle contains the goal toward which the sun and planets are hastening to-day.'" Despite these and a few other inaccuracies of the sort, Professor Jacoby's essays may be characterized as in the main trustworthy; they are also fresh and readable.

*Records of  
an ideal  
friendship.*

Enthusiasm over a concordance, a tender and devoted friendship owing its origin to an index, a ten-years' affectionate correspondence between a gifted Englishwoman and an American admirer thirty years her senior,—this is the novel spectacle afforded us by the "Letters to an Enthusiast" (McClurg), written between 1850 and 1861 by Mary Cowden Clarke to Robert Balmanno of New York. A scrap of the manuscript of Mrs. Clarke's "Shakespeare Concordance" had come into Balmanno's hands through Douglas Jerrold's intervention, and the happy recipient acknowledged the favor by sending the lady a handsome present,—six gold pens and



two fine pen-holders. She, ignorant of the donor's name and sex, responded by addressing a letter of thanks "To The American Enthusiast, New York City," which, to the great credit of our postal service, safely reached its destination. Hence the present volume. Mrs. Clarke admits in one of her letters that she and Charles are poor hands at collecting, and utterly unenthusiastic on the subject of autographs. Therefore the one-sidedness of this published correspondence. Only one of Balmanno's letters was preserved, and we feel much like the listener to a telephone conversation, our ears catching only what is spoken into the transmitter. If the editor, Mrs. Anne Upton Nettleton, could have added more explanatory notes (she gives a few), our indebtedness to her would be complete. Her introduction and index are helpful. A remarkable feature of this friendship, — a friendship that grew ever warmer as the years passed, — is that the friends never met. Each was married, with home ties and duties, but each reserved a warm corner of the heart for the transatlantic friend. To Mrs. Clarke her correspondent was "Dear Enthusiast," and to Balmanno she was his "daughter-in-love." Many a charming glimpse of the happy home-life at Bayswater is given us. The two Shakespearians were indeed "a pair of married lovers." The literary enthusiasms of Mrs. Clarke lend her letters no small part of their charm. She delights in Bryant as a "true poet." She always kisses Douglas Jerrold's handwriting when she sees it. She has the greatest admiration for Leigh Hunt. She speaks often of "beloved and honoured Charles and Mary Lamb." If we have not now made our readers long for the book, we give them up in despair. It is admirable summer reading.

*Books for  
the student  
of design.*

Mr. Walter Crane's text-books on "The Bases of Design" and "Line and Form" have been reissued by the Macmillan Co. in a new and cheaper form, which is quite as serviceable if not as sumptuous as the first editions, published respectively in 1898 and 1900. In spite of obvious deficiencies, these books may be commended as among the best elementary aids to the study of design that are available. Intended primarily to trace the relationship between the various arts of design and their dependence upon the same underlying principles, the field covered in "The Bases of Design" is necessarily a wide one, and the attempt to treat it even generally within the limits of a single volume gives a discursive character to the work and results in a lack of proportion between the several branches of the subject; of this, however, the author is fully conscious. Notwithstanding this limitation, the work is one of much practical value, and has the advantage of having been written by an artist and not by one whose knowledge is only at second-hand; the principles inculcated are sound, and much useful technical information is introduced by way of illustration. "Line and Form," which, like its

companion volume, is made up from lectures delivered to the students of the Manchester Municipal School of Art, deals with the various elements of composition, and explains, perhaps as well as is possible in a book, the considerations which the designer should take chiefly into account. If it falls somewhat short of being a comprehensive treatise, the author tells us that his intention is to be suggestive and helpful without attempting to be exhaustive in dealing with a subject which, as he truly says, "it would be difficult enough to exhaust." It would therefore be invidious to complain that we must look elsewhere for insight into the higher qualities, such as harmonic proportions and line and space ideas, which nevertheless are fundamental to good art.

*Daughters of  
the House  
of Stuart.*

While avowedly indebted to Mr. Gardiner's great seventeenth-century history, and to the well-known works of Miss Strickland and Mrs. Everett-Green, "Five Stuart Princesses" (Dutton), written by five Oxford men, including the general editor, Mr. Robert S. Rait, is a compilation of more than ordinary merit. The available authorities seem to have been conscientiously consulted, and each biography presents both a character sketch of its subject and a view of the political and social conditions of the time. Elizabeth of Bohemia, daughter of James I.; Mary of Orange, daughter of Charles I. and mother of William III.; Henrietta of Orleans, a younger sister of the foregoing; and Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I. and mother of George I., — these four comprise a somewhat nearly related group of royal dames of the seventeenth century. To them has been added a fifteenth-century princess, Margaret, daughter of James I. of Scotland, and dauphine of France. Her story is little known, and is well worth repeating. The book will be all the more welcome because of the interest in several of its characters aroused by recent historical studies from the pens of Mr. W. H. Wilkins, Mrs. Henry Ady, M. Jussérand, and others. Eight portraits and a view of Princess Margaret's tomb accompany the text.

*Sir John Lubbock  
on English  
scenery.*

When Lord Avebury (who has so recently been elevated to the peerage that we are wont to think of him still as Sir John Lubbock, the banker, statesman, scientific investigator, and member of more than a score of scientific societies) writes a book, we may expect something worth reading. For he succeeds where most writers upon scientific subjects fail, in making natural history interesting to the average reader by writing in a style suited alike to the scientific and the unscientific mind. His recent book on "The Scenery of England and the Causes to Which It Is Due" (Macmillan) does not disappoint us. It is a large book, containing more than 500 pages well illustrated and helpfully indexed. It is furthermore supplied with a glossary of terms

but so popular is the author's style that in most cases the glossary has but to refer to a page of his text, where the term will be found fully explained. The book is of the same general character as the author's "Scenery of Switzerland and the Causes to Which It Is Due," and Sir Archibald Geikie's "Scenery of Scotland Viewed in Connection with its Physical Geography." It is, in fact, a history of scenery; and to the lovers of scenery the delights of a beautiful landscape will be greatly enhanced by the knowledge which may be derived from this book of the natural causes that have been operating for ages for the production of mountain, river, lake, plain, forest, and coast-line. For the knowledge of physical geography and physical geology into which Lord Avebury initiates his readers may be applied to scenery all over the world. And this book, no less than others by the same author, stimulates the reader to observe closely what has been going on in the world about him. He may find that even law and custom have not been without their influence upon the scenery of the land in which he lives, and that local divisions and the sites of towns are closely related to the causes that have shaped the features of a landscape.

"Judith's  
Garden."

It is doubtful if Judith and her American garden can win the hearts of the public as did Elizabeth with her German garden. Both England and America have furnished us with ample, with almost surfeiting accounts of the disasters and delights of garden-making at the hands of inexperienced and sentimental young wives; with full records of their pleasant and even flippant conversations on garden topics with their patient husbands; with a proper touch of comedy in their altercations and collaborations with gardeners of foreign birth, whether Irish or German. It amused us once or thrice; but we fear Judith must act out her little part to a scantily filled house, notwithstanding the fact that the book is in many ways a good one, with many pages of interest for garden-lovers and garden-workers, and some clever word-painting. In outward form, the volume is most attractive. Each page is enclosed in a decorative border of appropriate green, and there are a number of charming illustrations in color. (Lothrop Co.)

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

The Mississippi Historical Society (Mr. Franklin L. Riley, secretary) sends us Volume V. of its Publications, consisting of an inventory of historical material relating to the State, whether held in public or private hands. Prepared by many hands, under the direction of the Mississippi Historical Commission, this document is of great value to students of Southern history, and represents a useful form of activity that every State in the Union should undertake while there is yet time.

Throughout the country, historical material of the utmost importance is being recklessly or ignorantly destroyed, and a systematic effort should be made everywhere to arrest this vandalism. It is highly encouraging to note the efforts made by Mississippi with this end in view, and there are not a few States, even in the North, that might profit by this Southern example.

The publishers of the "Athenæum Press Series," Messrs. Ginn & Co., have done wisely in commissioning a volume of "Selections from De Quincey" for that admirable collection of English masterpieces. De Quincey is past the stage in which his works are likely to be read (or even possessed) as a whole; yet there are things among them that no lover of good literature would willingly let die. Dr. Milton Haight Turk is the editor of the present volume, which is a substantial one, offering four hundred pages of text, besides fifty of introduction and another hundred of notes. We have here the "Confessions," selections from the "Suspiria," several autobiographical and reminiscent chapters, and two or three of the more popular miscellaneous papers.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association met in Chicago last February for a three days' session. The proceedings of the conference are now published in separate form, pending their later appearance in the annual volume of the Association. Among the papers read, we note as of special importance the following: "Obstacles to Educational Progress," by Professor Paul H. Hanus; "The Value of Examinations as Determining a Teacher's Fitness for Work," by Superintendent E. G. Cooley; "The Ideal Normal School," by Professor W. H. Payne; "The Danger of Using Biological Analogies in Reasoning on Educational Subjects," by Commissioner W. T. Harris; "Altruism as a Law of Education," by Principal Arnold Tompkins; and "The High School as the People's College," by President G. Stanley Hall.

The new Dodge lectureship at Yale on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship" is well begun by a general course on "American Citizenship," given by Justice Brewer of the Federal Supreme Court, and now published in a small volume by Messrs. Scribner's Sons. As the author says in his preface, it is made up of "a few plain, simple, commonplace truths in respect to those responsibilities," but these truths are so put as to appeal to college men and to earnest young men in general. The truths enforced are the obligations of citizenship, especially the maintenance of a good character, service, obedience, and the duty of striving to better the life of the nation. This last lecture is very inspiring, making a strong appeal to young men to cherish high ideals of national and social life, and to do their utmost to bring the realities into harmony with them.

A fragment (two chapters and the beginning of a third) of "The Moores," a projected novel by Charlotte Brontë, serves as the pretext for a new edition of the complete writings of this novelist. Mr. W. Robertson Nicoll is the editor, and Messrs. Dodd, Mead, & Co. are the American publishers. Other unpublished fragments are also promised, a very doubtful boon. Dr. Nicoll's introductions aim to connect Charlotte Brontë's life with her books, and the editor has made use of all the biographical material that is now ever likely to be available. "Jane Eyre," in a handsome volume of over five hundred pages, is the initial volume of this edition.

## NOTES.

Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" in two volumes, appears in the "Temple Classics" series, imported by the Macmillan Co.

"Life and Health," by Dr. Albert F. Blaisdell, is a new "temperance" text-book of physiology for schools, published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

"First Steps in the History of England," by Mr. Arthur May Mowry, is a simple and attractive text for children, just published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co.

M. Jules Verne's "Vingt Mille Lieues sous les Mers," in an abridged edition prepared by Prof. C. Fontaine, is a recent school publication of Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. William R. Jenkins is the publisher of "El Molinerillo y Otros Cuentos," by Don Antonio de Trueba, edited for school use by Señor R. Díez de la Cortina.

"Numbers," edited by Mr. G. Buchanan Gray, and "The Earlier Pauline Epistles," edited by Mr. Vernon Bartlet, are the two latest volumes of the "Temple Bible," published by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

"The Velocity of Light," by Professor A. A. Michelson, and "On the Text of Chaucer's Parlement of Foules," by Miss Eleanor Prescott Hammond, are two quarto reprints, foreshadowing the extensive series of decennial publications of the University of Chicago.

The Wisconsin State Superintendent of Education has issued a useful graded and classified "List of Books for Township Libraries of the State of Wisconsin," prepared by Miss Anne H. McNeil. The titles are annotated, and the volume is provided with elaborate indexes.

An important publication of the Field Columbian Museum is a monograph, by Mr. H. R. Voth, upon the "Oraibi Powamu Ceremony," resulting from studies made by the Stanley McCormick expedition to the Hopi Indians. The work is plentifully illustrated with plates, both plain and colored.

"Reliques of Stratford-on-Avon" is the title of a pleasing little souvenir of Shakespeare's home, issued as the latest volume in Mr. Lane's "Flowers of Parnassus" series. The contents include a half-dozen excellent lithographs by Mr. Thomas R. Way, with a few pages of text compiled by Mr. A. E. Way.

Grillparzer's "Der Traum ein Leben," edited by Mr. Edward Stockton Meyer, is published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co., who also send us a manual of "German Composition" by Mr. E. C. Weesselhoeft, and "An English-German Conversation Book," by Messrs. Gustav Krüger and C. Alphonso Smith.

"The Newcomes," in three volumes, is added to the Dent edition of Thackeray, published in this country by the Macmillan Co. Mr. Walter Jerrold's bibliographical note contains matter of much interest regarding the inception and publication of the novel, and Mr. Brook's ten odd drawings in each volume are cleverly done.

A happy thought in school readers is illustrated by the book called "Trees in Prose and Poetry," published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. The compilation is made by Misses Gertrude L. Stone and M. Grace Fickett, and the selections are grouped according to the orders and species with which they are concerned, thus providing a felicitous combination of botany and literature.

"The Service," an essay by Thoreau hitherto unpublished, is issued in a finely-printed volume from the Merrymount Press by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed, Boston. Originally submitted to "The Dial" in 1840, but declined by Margaret Fuller (then editing that periodical) for reasons not altogether obvious, the manuscript of "The Service" passed into Emerson's hands, and later came into the possession of Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the editor of the present publication. The essay is distinctly worthy the beautiful dress now given it, and collectors should hasten to secure copies of the limited edition in which it is issued.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

July, 1902.

Abitibi Fur Brigade, The. Arthur Heming. *Scribner*.  
 Air-Ships, Some Vegetable. A. J. Groat. *Harper*.  
 America, Certain Aspects of. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. *Atlantic*.  
 Andalusia, Summer Life in. B. H. Ridgely. *Harper*.  
 Anthracite-Carrying Railways. H. T. Newcomb. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 Anthracite Coal Mines and Mining. R. D. Rhone. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 Astronomers, What They Are Doing. S. Newcomb. *Harper*.  
 Blue Jay Family, A. Frank M. Chapman. *Century*.  
 Book-Dedications, Elizabethan. Edmund Goss. *Harper*.  
 Brioux, Eugène, Plays of. George P. Baker. *Atlantic*.  
 British Outlook, The. W. T. Stead. *Review of Reviews*.  
 Burma, In, with the Viceroy. Mrs. Everard Cotes. *Scribner*.  
 Carlyle, Personal Recollection of. J. D. Hague. *Century*.  
 Carnegie's New Book. M. W. Hazeltine. *North American*.  
 Coal Strike, The. Talcott Williams. *Review of Reviews*.  
 D'Artagnan, The Real. Charles Sellier. *Harper*.  
 Electrical Forms, Curious. Anabel Parker. *Century*.  
 Emerson's Record of Walks with Ellery Channing. *Atlantic*.  
 Falconry of To-day. Vance Thompson. *Harper*.  
 Field, Eugene, the Humorist. Francis Wilson. *Century*.  
 Fire, A Gulf of. J. C. Fernald. *Harper*.  
 Forests, American Private. Overton W. Price. *Harper*.  
 Fourth of July, On Keeping the. Bliss Perry. *Atlantic*.  
 Francesca, The Three. Edith Wharton. *North American*.  
 Garden, An Old French. Will H. Low. *Scribner*.  
 Immigration's Menace to Health. T. V. Powderly. *No. Am.*  
 Irrigation in the Southwest. R. S. Baker. *Century*.  
 Isthmian Canal—Why Is It Not Built? *North American*.  
 Kaiser, Personal Influence of. W. von Schieberbrand. *No. Am.*  
 Landor's Poetry. H. W. Boynton. *Atlantic*.  
 Literature, Am., Beginnings of. G. E. Woodberry. *Harper*.  
 Marsh, The. Dallas Lore Sharp. *Atlantic*.  
 Martinique Pompeii, The. James R. Church. *Scribner*.  
 Mosquito Campaign. L. O. Howard and H. C. Weeks. *Century*.  
 Negro, The: Another View. Andrew Sled. *Atlantic*.  
 Nicaragua Canal, Prince Louis Napoleon and the. *Century*.  
 Ocean Depths, Bridging the. P. W. Hart. *Lippincott*.  
 Past, Manners of the. S. G. Tallentyre. *Harper*.  
 Pater, Walter. Edward Dowden. *Atlantic*.  
 Philippines, Race Prejudice in the. J. A. Le Roy. *Atlantic*.  
 Porto Rico, Two Years' Legislation in. *Atlantic*.  
 Prussia, Public Debt of. Adolph Wagner. *North American*.  
 Reading Books through their Backs. G. S. Lee. *Atlantic*.  
 Rhodes, Cecil. H. Cust. *North American*.  
 Sailing. W. J. Henderson. *Atlantic*.  
 Salisbury, Marquis of. Julian Ralph. *Century*.  
 Steamship Merger, Effect of. C. H. Cramp. *North American*.  
 Storage Battery and Motor Car. T. A. Edison. *No. American*.  
 Strikes and Public Welfare. John Handiboe. *No. American*.  
 Turkish Parliament, Prorogued. Karl Blind. *No. Amer.*  
 Volcano Systems in Western Hemisphere. R. T. Hill. *Century*.  
 Waldeck-Rousseau and Successor. O. Guerlac. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 West Point and Its Centenary. S. E. Tillman. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 Wheat Belts, Labor Problem of. W. R. Draper. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 Wilson, President Woodrow. Robert Bridges. *Rev. of Rev.*  
 Women, Economic Dependence of. Vernon Lee. *No. Amer.*  
 Words, Ways of, in English Speech. G. L. Kittredge. *Harper*.



## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 75 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

## BIOGRAPHY.

- Marie Antoinette. By Clara Tachudi; authorised translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. Second edition; with portrait in color, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 303. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.
- George Elliot. By Leslie Stephen. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 206. "English Men of Letters." Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.
- Father Marquette. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Illus., 12mo, pp. 244. "Appletons' Life Histories." D. Appleton & Co. \$1. net.

## HISTORY.

- The Story of the Mormons, from the Date of their Origin to the Year 1901. By William Alexander Linn. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 637. Macmillan Co. \$4. net.
- The Story of Charters. By Cecil Headlam; illus. by Herbert Railton. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 361. "Medieval Towns." Macmillan Co. \$2.

## NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

- The Newcomes. By W. M. Thackeray; edited by Walter Jerrold; illus. by Charles E. Brock. In 3 vols., 16mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan Co. \$3.
- Jane Eyre. To which is added, The Moores: An Unpublished Fragment. By Charlotte Brontë; with Introduction by W. Robertson Nicoll. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 544. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.60 net.
- Westward Ho! By Charles Kingsley. In 2 vols., with photogravure frontispieces, 24mo, gilt top, uncut. "Temple Classics." Macmillan Co. \$1.

## POETRY AND VERSE.

- Ode on the Day of the Coronation of King Edward VII. By William Watson. 8vo, pp. 36. John Lane. \$1. net.
- Ode on the Coronation of King Edward. By Bliss Carman. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 34. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.
- The Brothers: A Fairy Masque. By C. F. Keary. 12mo, pp. 147. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.
- Wharf and Fleet: Ballads of the Fishermen of Gloucester. By Clarence Manning Felt. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 117. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50 net.
- A House of Days: Sonnets and Songs. By Christian Binkley. 12mo, uncut, pp. 178. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. \$1.25 net.

## FICTION.

- The Virginian: A Horseman of the Plains. By Owen Wister. Illus., 12mo, pp. 504. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Lafitte of Louisiana. By Mary Devereux. Illus., 12mo, pp. 427. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Those Delightful Americans. By Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan). 12mo, pp. 353. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Oldfield: A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century. By Nancy Huston Banks. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 431. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
- Tales of Destiny. By Elizabeth G. Jordan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 293. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Olympian Nights. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 224. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.
- The Way of Escape. By Graham Travers (Margaret Todd, M.D.). 12mo, pp. 377. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- A Maid of Bar Harbor. By Henrietta G. Rowe. Illus., 12mo, pp. 368. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.50.
- Abner Daniel. By Will N. Harben. 12mo, pp. 312. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Miser Hoadley's Secret: A Detective Story. By Arthur W. Marchmont. Illus., 12mo, pp. 305. New Amsterdam Book Co. \$1.25.
- The King in Yellow. By Robert W. Chambers. New edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 374. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- The Love Story of Abner Stone. By Edwin Carlile Litsay. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 170. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.20 net.
- It's Up to You: A Story of Domestic Bliss. By Hugh McHugh. Illus., 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 121. G. W. Dillingham Co. 75 cts.

- The Fool. By William H. Carson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 334. G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.
- Eton Idylls. By C. R. S. 18mo, uncut, pp. 91. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. Paper.

## TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- Ten Thousand Miles in Persia; or, Eight Years in Iran. By Major Percy Molesworth Sykes. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 481. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6. net.
- Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire. By Herbert W. Tompkins, F. R. Hist. S.; illus. by Frederick L. Griggs. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 348. Macmillan Co. \$2.
- Reliques of Stratford-on-Avon: A Souvenir of Shakespeare's Home. Compiled by A. E. Way; with Lithographs by Thomas R. Way. 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 44. "Flowers of Parnassus." John Lane. 50 cts. net.

## RELIGION.

- The Varieties of Religious Experience: A Study in Human Nature. Being the Gifford Lectures on Natural Religion Delivered at Edinburgh in 1901-1902. By William James, LL.D. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 534. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$3.20 net.
- Religion, Agnosticism, and Education. By J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria. 16mo, pp. 285. A. C. McClurg & Co. 80 cts. net.
- "The Unknown God"? An Essay. By Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., F.R.C.S. 24mo, gilt top, pp. 86. F. Warne & Co. 60 cts.
- The Dictum of Reason on Man's Immortality; or, Divine Voices Outside of the Bible. By Rev. David Gregg, D.D. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 73. E. B. Treat & Co. 50 cts.

## NATURE AND SCIENCE.

- American Food and Game Fishes: A Popular Account of all the Species Found in America North of the Equator, with Keys for Ready Identification, Life Histories, and Methods of Capture. By David Starr Jordan, Ph.D., and Barton Warren Evermann, Ph.D. Illus. in color, etc., 4to, uncut, pp. 573. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$4. net.
- The Kindred of the Wild: A Book of Animal Life. By Charles G. D. Roberts; illus. by Charles Livingston Bull. 8vo, uncut, pp. 374. L. C. Page & Co. \$2.
- Modern Astronomy: Being Some Account of the Revolution of the Last Quarter of a Century. By Herbert Hall Turner, F.R.S. Illus., 12mo, pp. 286. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2. net.

## ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

- Savings and Savings Institutions. By James Henry Hamilton, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 436. Macmillan Co. \$2.25 net.
- Colonial Government: An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Institutions. By Paul S. Reinsch. 12mo, pp. 386. "Citizen's Library." Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.
- Internal Improvements in Alabama. By William Elejus Martin. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 87. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. Paper.

## PHILOSOPHY.

- Philosophy, Its Scope and Relations: An Introductory Course of Lectures. By the late Henry Sidgwick. 8vo, uncut, pp. 252. Macmillan Co. \$2.25 net.
- The Imagination in Spinoza and Hume: A Comparative Study in the Light of Some Recent Contributions to Psychology. By Willard Clark Gore, Ph.D. Large 8vo, pp. 77. University of Chicago Press. Paper.

## REFERENCE.

- The Literature of American History: A Bibliographical Guide. Edited for the American Library Association by J. N. Larned. Large 8vo, pp. 583. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6. net.
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